



Alternative Energy Generation to Support Groundwater Remediation

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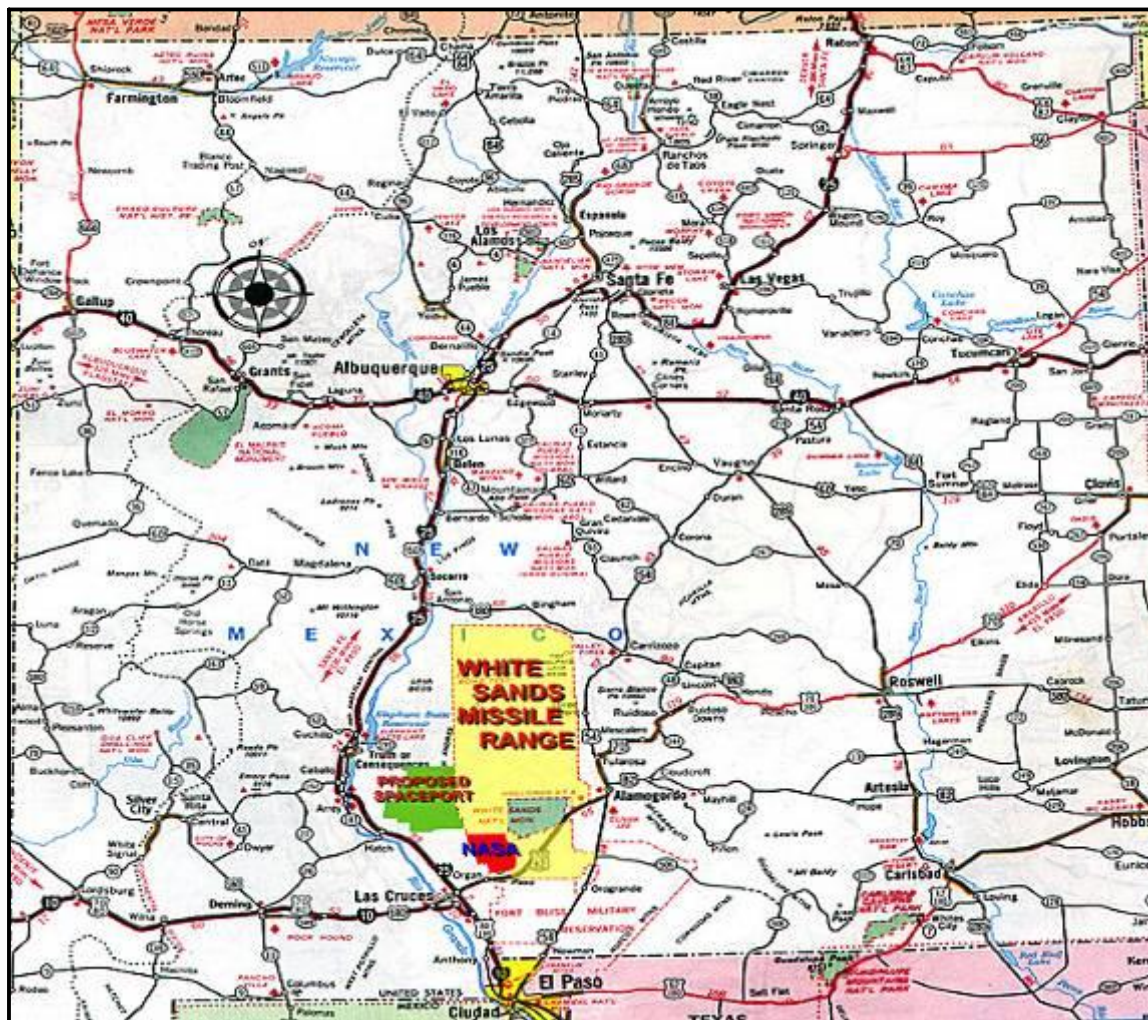
NASA White Sands Test Facility



- Constructed in 1962-64 to Support Apollo Project
- Occupies 28 Square Miles of the SW Corner of WSMR



NASA White Sands Test Facility



Overview







- Historic operations and practices during the 1960's to early 1980's resulted in chemicals in the groundwater
 - Rocket Propulsion system testing programs:
 - N–Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)
 - Dimethylnitramine (DMN)
 - Cleaning Operations (tank leakages):
 - Trichloroethene (TCE)
 - Tetrachloroethene (PCE)
 - Freons (11, 21, and 113)

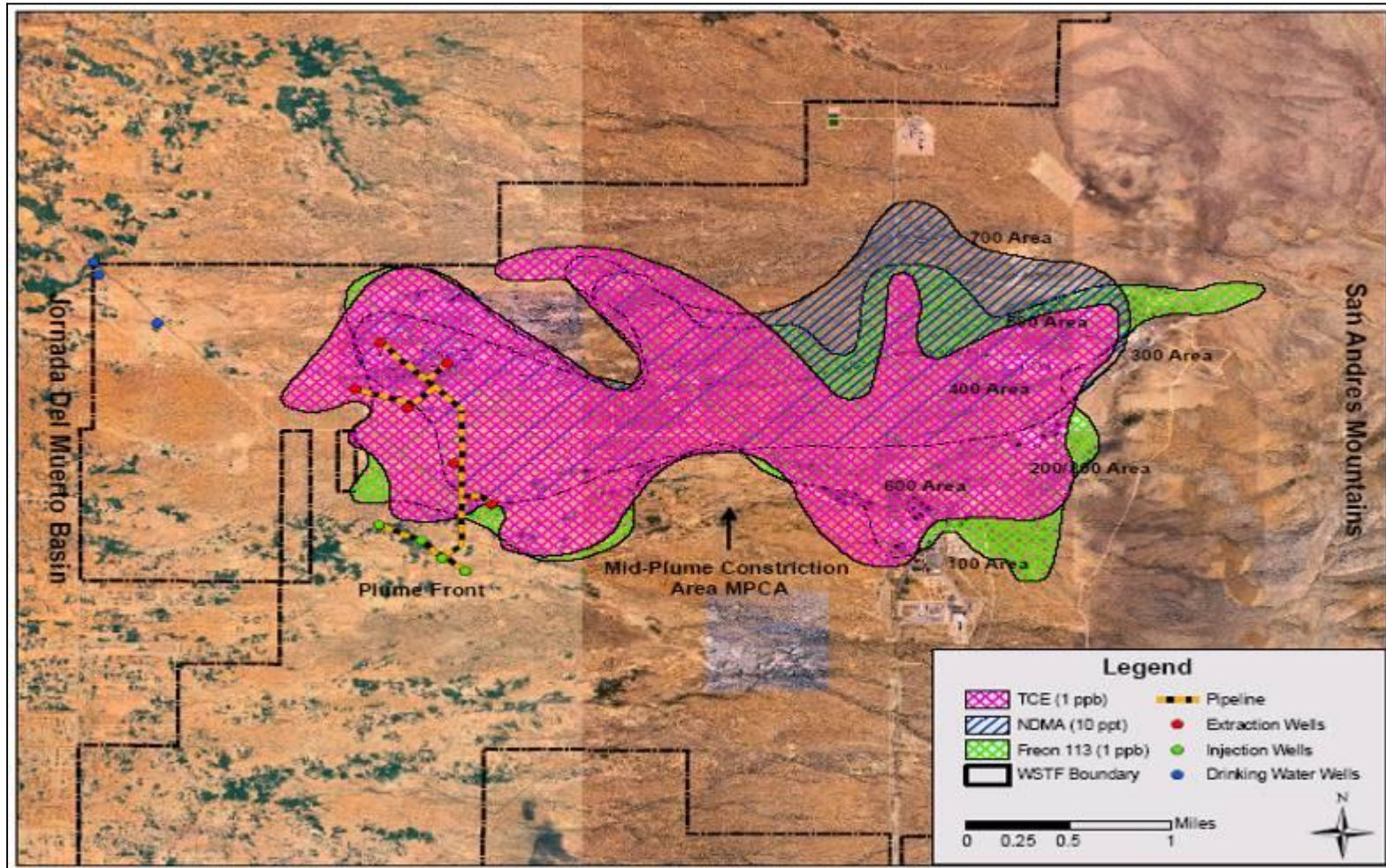




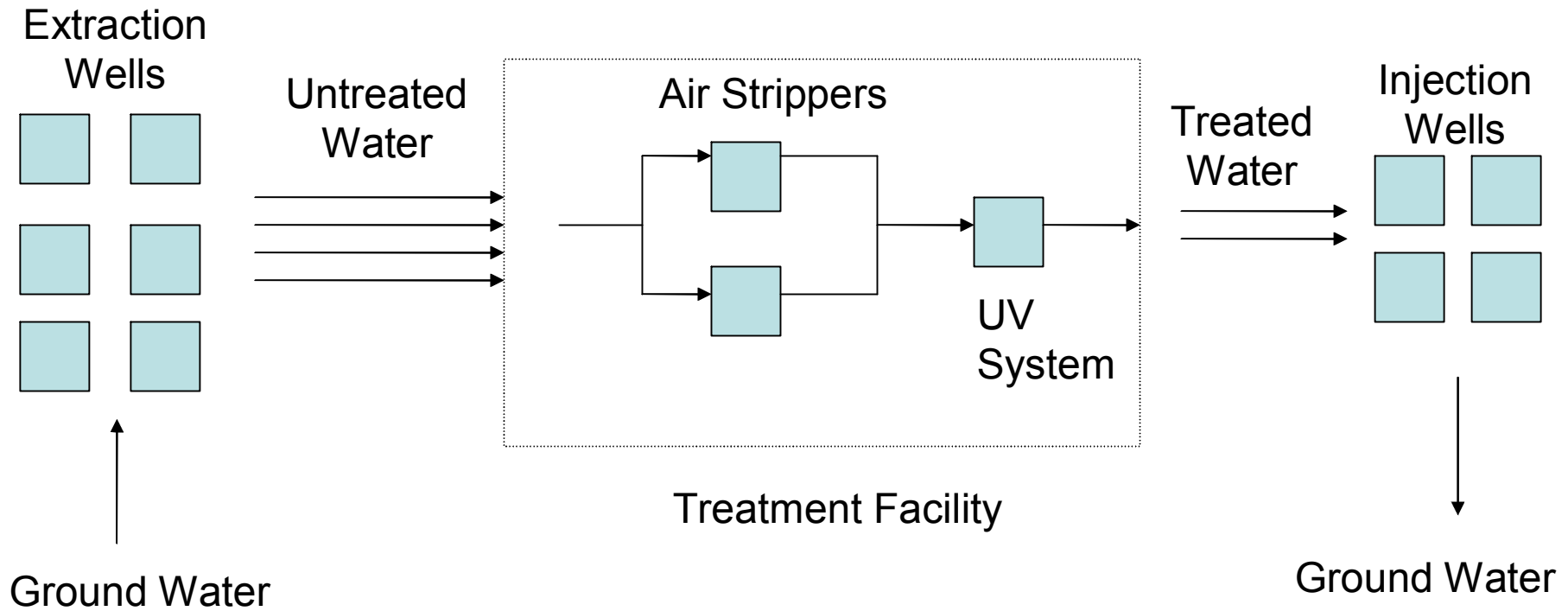
- Groundwater Treatment System Purpose
 - Stop westward movement of the plume
 - Protect drinking water and irrigation wells
 - Treat chemicals in the groundwater
 - Using proven technologies
 - Cleaning chemicals are air stripped
 - NDMA and DMN are broken down using UV Photolysis
 - Return (inject) the treated water to the aquifer



Plumefront Remediation System



Plumefront Remediation System



Plumefront Remediation System Air Strippers





- VOCs including TCE, PCE, Freon 113, Freon 21, and Freon 11 are air stripped and released to the surrounding air where they are broken down by normal processes
 - Validation test data demonstrated the total emission rate is 0.3 lb/h (1.33 tons/year).
 - For comparison, some industrial processes are permitted release tons per day of these compounds.
 - VOC emissions are ~ 8 times lower than the level required to notify NMED of a new emission source. NMED determined that no permit is required.



Plumefront Remediation System 250 kW UV Reactor





- NDMA and DMN are oxidized to acceptable by-products by UV Photolysis.
- The UV reactor contains twelve 30 kW lamps (nominal operation at 20 kW).
- Lamps emit UV light into the contaminated water stream between 200 and 250 nm.



Plumefront Remediation System



Post treatment photos of
UV Reactor Internals at
Building 650 (10/19/2004)



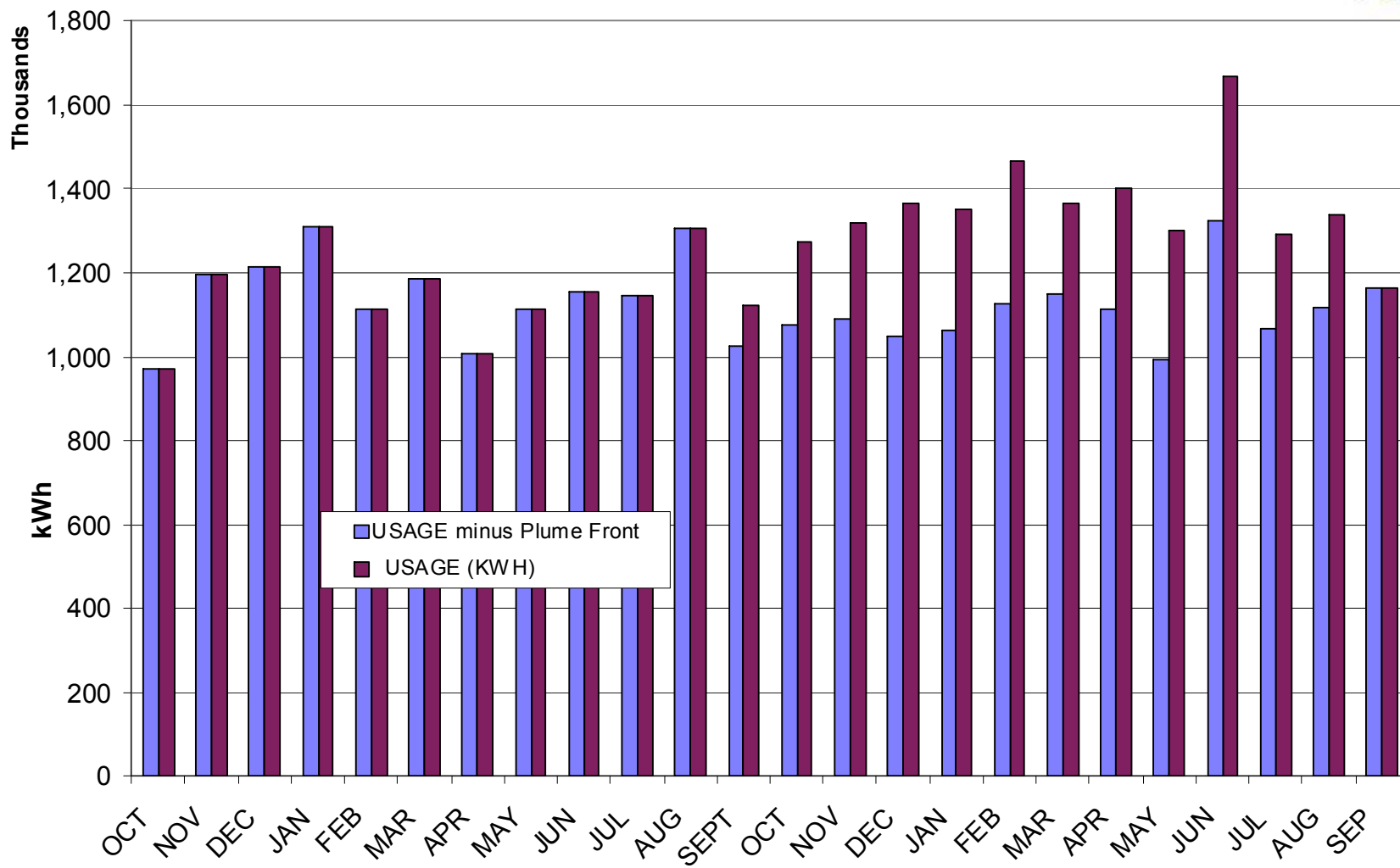
Plumefront Remediation System



- Energy costs over the life of the groundwater cleanup at WSTF are expected to approach \$100M for 24/7 operations and an estimated 60 years run time (FY05 estimate assumes a stable power cost).
- Today's demand is > 500 kW with only the Plume Front System online.
- Once the complete Remediation System is activated (Plume Front and Mid Plume) the systems will use ~ 1 MW.



Electrical Usage





- Not counting the Groundwater Remediation systems, WSTF has a 24/7 nominal demand exceeding 1.5 MW with daytime peaks over 2.5 MW.
- WSTF has several tenants and the combined nominal demand is currently 7 MW.





- The El Paso Electric Company (EPEC) transformer servicing the WSTF Industrial Complex has capacity of 11 MW.
- In June 2006, the combined electrical peak load reached 11MW.
- One tenant is planning to double their utility load by 2009, which is going to cause a problem with our current configuration.





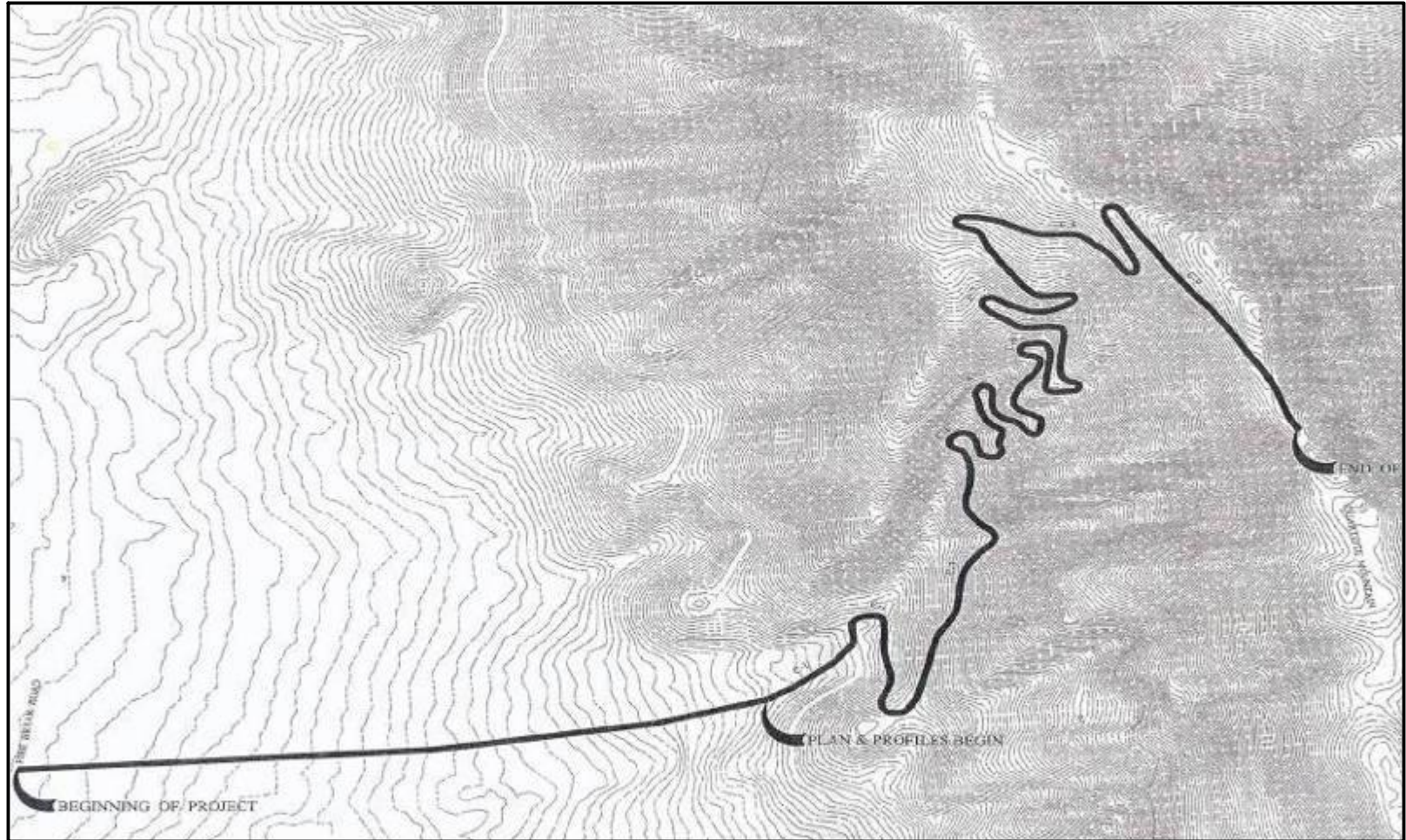
- WSTF has a Class 5 wind located on the mountain range east of the facility (Class 5 out of 7 is excellent)
- Quartzite Mountain is able to support fourteen 1.5+ MW wind turbines. Access is a problem.
- Feasibility was performed to use wind energy to supplement commercial power.
 - Three turbines could supply 99% of needed energy for the Remediation Station.
 - At present, we are looking options to use renewable energy to power WSTF and even WSTF Industrial Area.



Looking into the Future Quartzite Mountain Tower



Looking into the Future Road for Access (Challenge)

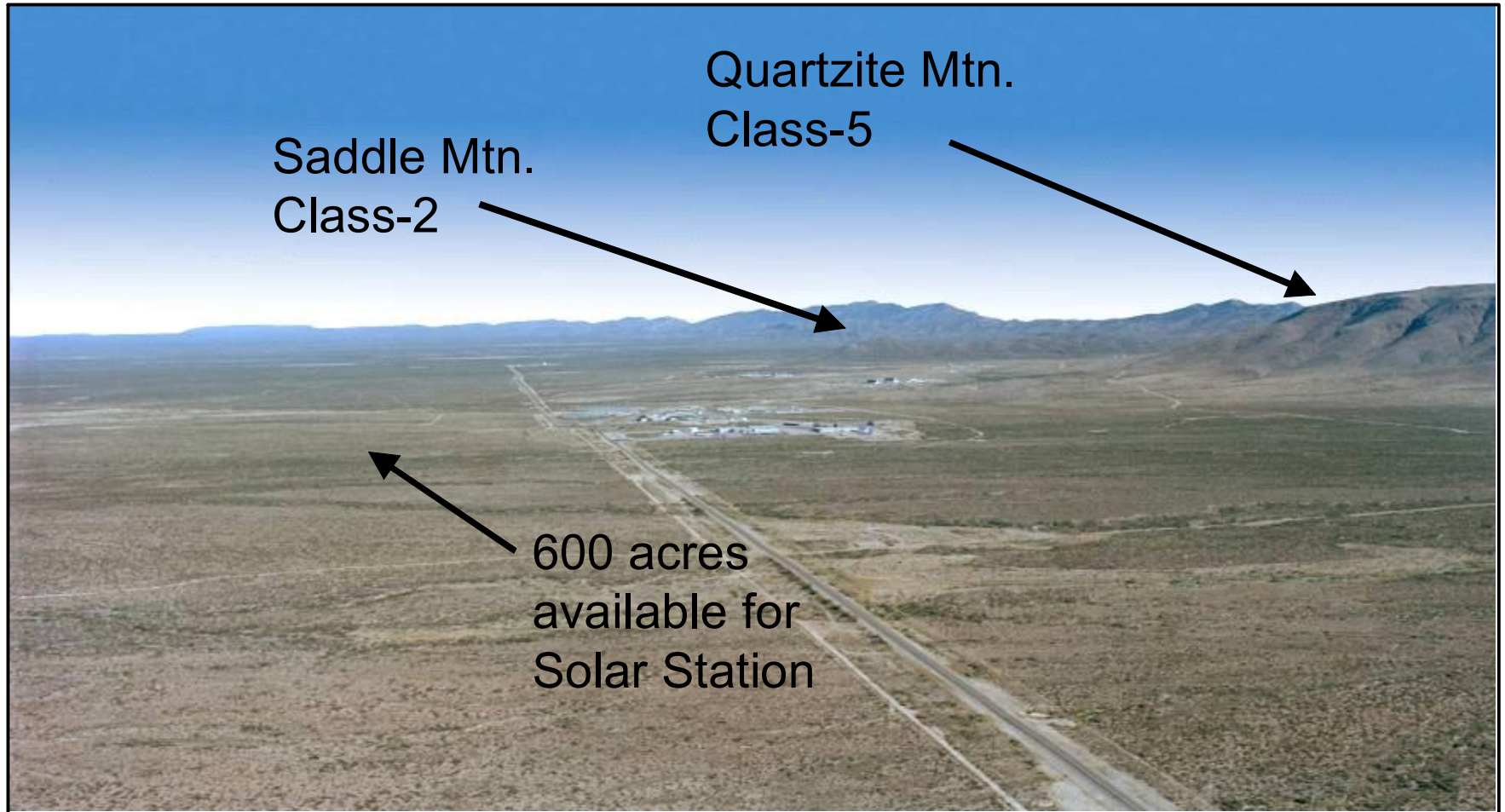




- WSTF also has a Class 2 wind site north of the Quartzite Mountain site.
- Saddle Mountain is able to support two or three turbines. Access to this site is significantly easier.
- EPEC has operated a Class 2 site for several years. WSTF is planning to buy green credits in 2007 from EPEC.



Looking into the Future





- Working with EPEC contracting on how to handle excess power. At this time, the option of receiving credit for energy supplied to the EPEC grid is being discussed.
- Storage of excess power is the goal for the WSTF test bed.
- Integrating Solar and Wind power is being considered.





- WSTF Plan
 - Wind and Solar Power to operate Remediation System and WSTF Industrial Area (07-09)
 - Environmental Assessment
 - Design, Construction, Activation
 - Test Bed for Hydrogen Fuel Cells (07-08)
 - Form WSTF Technology Team
 - Investigate modern Hydrogen technologies
 - Evaluate and test Hydrogen technologies
 - Test Bed for Storage Technologies (08-10)

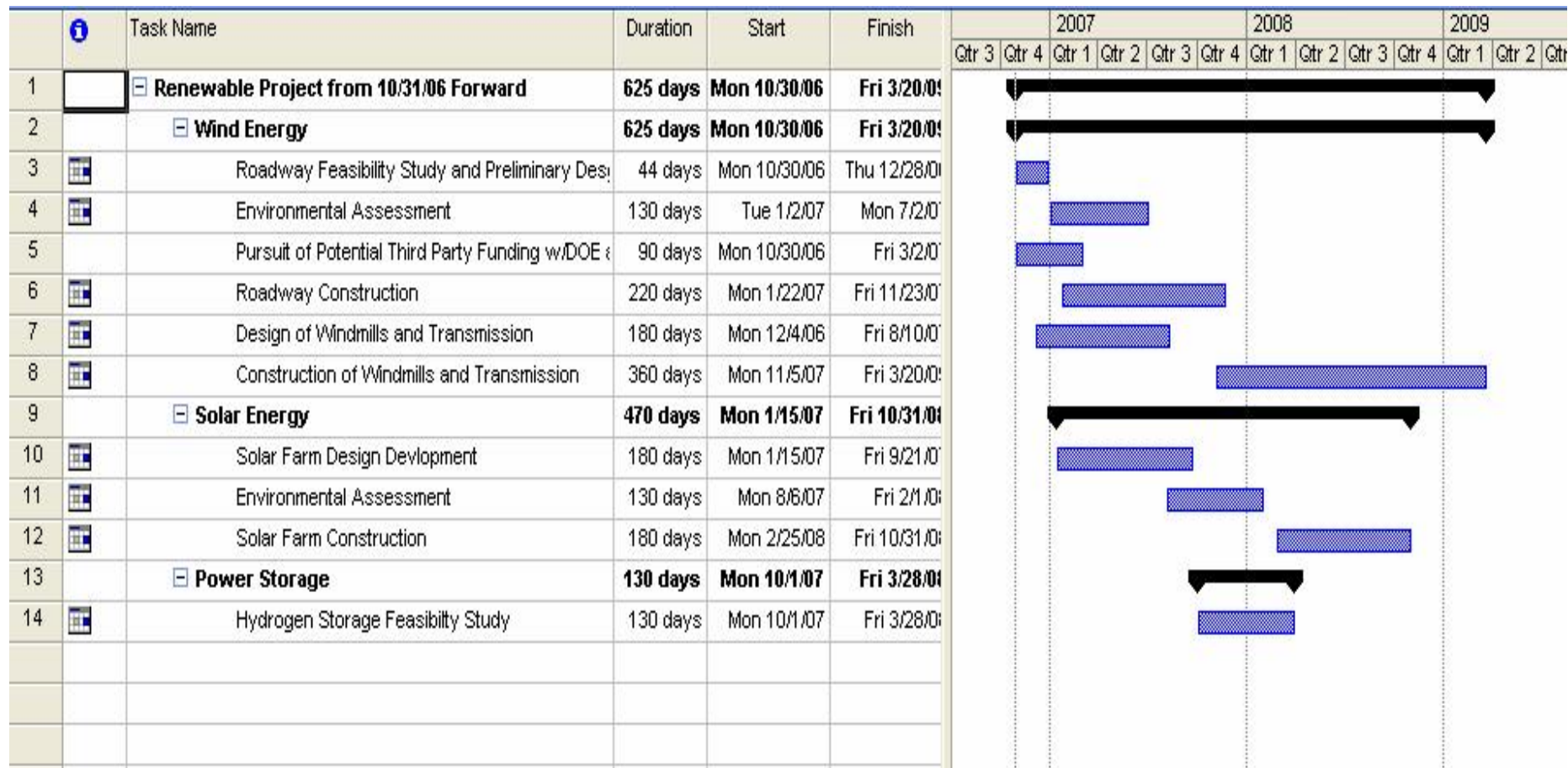




- WSTF Plan
 - Power Transfer Technology (08-09)
 - Usage of stored energy via Fly Wheel technology
 - Development of more compact renewable energy systems for remote location (as technology develops)
 - Consideration of other renewable energy sources (ongoing)
 - Automated Management and Distribution Control System for various systems (start 07)



Looking into the Future





- Three options under consideration
 - Energy Service Provider Contracts (ESPC) for combined wind and solar systems design and installation
 - Installation of wind farm by EPEC (obligation to meet green credits). Contractor that won bid for their project is looking for investors.





- WSTF manages design and construction of projects.
 - Continue to work with partners, completing designs and EAs, and working with vendors on long-lead procurements.





- Partners

- NASA HQ (Power for Remediation, Test Bed)
- Portuguese (Wind farm, Solar)
- NREL (ESPC)
- NMSU (Engineering and Science)
- EPEC (Feasibility Studies, PUC, Growth)
- State of New Mexico (Renewable Energy Summit)
- DoD (Combined Projects)

